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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, LE V	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2174	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/607,929	SRIVER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Le Nguyen	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 April 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13 and 15-39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13 and 15-39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to an amendment filed 4/19/07.

2. Claims 1-13 and 15-39 are pending in this application; and, claims 1, 9, 19, 20, 29 and 39 are independent claims. Claims 1, 9, 19, 20, 29 and 39 have been amended; and claim 14 has been cancelled. This action is made Final.

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 4-9, 12, 13, 15-19 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Spisak.

As per claim 1, Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a set of one or more keyboard shortcuts comprising a set of one or more keyboard shortcuts comprising at least one key, each keyboard shortcut specifying an action to perform within a GUI which is executed upon input of

each key in the keyboard shortcut (fig. 4; *keyboard shortcuts and their associated commands are listed*), at least one key corresponding to a semantically-meaningful hyperlink within Web content, the Web content comprises at least one intervening hyperlink, and the at least one key corresponding to the semantically-meaningful hyperlink providing navigation to skip selection of the at least one intervening hyperlink (col. 4, lines 53-63); and a Web browser providing navigation within the GUI comprising an output component providing the Web content on a view within the GUI including a graphical pointer indicating a location within the view (col. 4, lines 33-35) and an input component intercepting at least one keyboard shortcut and executing the action specified by the keyboard shortcut and updating the view within the Web content relative to the graphical pointer (fig. 4; col. 4, lines 53-63).

As per claim 4, Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a fetching component fetching the Web content corresponding to one of a next or previous Web page in a direction indicated by the intercepted key (col. 4, lines 27-29; *fetching Web content corresponding to "back"/previous Web page via typing the 2-key code*).

As per claim 5, Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a display area defined on the GUI receiving outputted visualized Web content (figs. 3-4; *Web content displayed*).

As per claim 6, Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising at least one of a display area defined on the GUI and a user input region receiving user inputs (figs. 3-4).

As per claim 7, Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a keyboard device receiving textual user inputs (figs. 3-4; col. 2, line 29).

As per claim 8, Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising navigational groups of keyboard shortcuts comprising at least one of a navigation group navigating to a selection within a Web page, a retrieval group retrieving a Web page, a caching group accessing at least one of a cached or similar Web page, a sequence group accessing a next or previous Web page in a sequence, a focus group moving a focus within the view to a user input region, an enumerated group accessing one or more enumerated Web pages, a hierarchy group accessing a previous Web page in a hierarchy and a help group accessing a help Web page (col. 4, lines 53-63).

Claims 9 and 18 in combination is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 12 is similar in scope to claim 4 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 13 is similar in scope to claim 5 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 15 is similar in scope to claim 6 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 16 is similar in scope to claim 7 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 17 is similar in scope to claim 8 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 19 is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 39 is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. Claims 2, 3, 10, 11 and 20-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Spisak in view of Screen Dumps of Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 ("IE").

As per claim 2, although Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a scrolling component scrolling the view within the Web content in a direction indicated by an input device (*e.g. fig. 3 depicts scrolling the view within the Web content via scrollbar*), Spisak does not explicitly disclose the scrolling is in a direction indicated by the intercepted key. IE teaches the scrolling is in a direction indicated by the intercepted key (fig. 2; *e.g. '↑' ("ARROW UP") key is for scrolling towards the beginning of a document, '↓' ("ARROW DOWN") key is for scrolling towards the end of a document, '←' key for scrolling leftwards (not shown) and '→' key for scrolling towards the right (not shown)*). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of IE with the method of

Spisak in order to fully accommodate users who cannot use a mouse to navigate through the items on a Web page.

As per claim 3, the modified Spisak teaches a system for navigating within a GUI without using a pointing device comprising a control module scrolling to the view at variable speed (IE: fig. 2; *'↑' ("ARROW UP") key is for scrolling towards the beginning of a document and '↓' ("ARROW DOWN") key is for scrolling towards the end of a document while 'Page Up' key is for scrolling toward the beginning of a document in larger increments and 'Page Dn' key is for scrolling toward the end of a document in larger increments*).

Claim 10 is similar in scope to claim 2 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 11 is similar in scope to claim 3 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 20, Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising a GUI comprising an output area displaying Web content and a user input region receiving user keyboard inputs (figs. 3-4; col. 2, line 29; *input display areas*), a set of one or more keyboard shortcuts comprising at least on key available on a keyboard communicatively interfaced to the GUI wherein each keyboard shortcut specify an action to perform within the GUI which is executed upon input of each key in the keyboard shortcut (fig. 4; *keyboard shortcuts and their associated commands are listed*), at least one key corresponding to a semantically-meaningful hyperlink within the Web content (col. 4, lines 53-63) and at least one key corresponding to a cached copy

of a Web page associated with the semantically-meaningful hyperlink, the cached copy provided in response to a search request (col. 2, lines 21-24; col. 4, lines 42-46); and a Web browser interpreting keyboard shortcuts received from a user to navigate within the output area of the GUI comprising a view defined within the output area of the GUI providing the Web content (figs. 3-4), a graphical pointer navigable maintained within the output area and indicating a location within the view of the Web content (col. 4, lines 33-35) and a keyboard shortcut module intercepting at least one key input by a user and mapping the intercepted key to one keyboard shortcut and executing the action specified by the keyboard shortcut and updating the view within the Web content relative to the graphical pointer (figs. 3-4; col. 4, lines 27-29 and 53-63). Spisak does not explicitly disclose the search request implemented by a search engine. IE teaches a search request implemented by a search engine (figs. 6-9; *via 990(a-d) or Google text-box*). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of IE with the method of Spisak as an implementation preference.

As per claim 21, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut navigating to a selection within a Web page responsive to the intercepted key (Spisak: figs. 3-4; col. 4, lines 27-29 and 53-63).

As per claim 22, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut retrieving a Web page responsive to the intercepted key (Spisak: figs. 3-4; col. 4, lines 27-29 and 53-63).

As per claim 23, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing at least one of a cached or similar Web page responsive to the intercepted key (Spisak: figs. 3-4; col. 4, lines 27-29 and 53-63).

As per claim 24, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing a next or previous Web page in a sequence responsive to the intercepted key (Spisak: col. 4, lines 27-29; *fetching Web content corresponding to "back"/previous Web page via typing the 2-key code*).

As per claim 25, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut moving a focus within the view to a user input region (IE: figs. 7-8; *Tab and SHIFT+TAB is used to move a focus within the view displayed in figs. 7-8; as depicted the focus is moved progressively from fig. 7 to fig. 8 and towards the user input region 990c until 990c becomes the focus (not shown)*).

As per claim 26, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing one or more enumerated Web pages responsive to the intercepted key (IE: fig. 2: *i.e. enumerated by the number of times the at least one intercepted key such as ALT+LEFT ARROW keystroke or ALT+RIGHT ARROW keystroke is selected*).

As per claim 27, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut access*sing a previous*

Web page in a hierarchy responsive to the intercepted key (IE: figs. 2, 7 and 8; *ENTER is used to activate a select link within hierarchical history toolbar 995a and 995b*).

As per claim 28, the modified Spisak teaches a system for providing keyboard-based GUI navigation comprising at least one keyboard shortcut accessing a help Web page responsive to the intercepted key (IE: fig. 2; *e.g. F1*).

Claims 29 and 38 in combination is similar in scope to claim 20 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 30 is similar in scope to claim 21 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 31 is similar in scope to claim 22 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 32 is similar in scope to claim 23 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 33 is similar in scope to claim 24 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 34 is similar in scope to claim 25 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 35 is similar in scope to claim 26 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 36 is similar in scope to claim 27 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 37 is similar in scope to claim 28 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 9, 19, 20, 29 and 39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bhogal al. (US 2004/0196314 A1) teach a method and apparatus for non-sequential access of form fields.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquires

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Lê Nguyen whose telephone number is **(571) 272-4068**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached at (571) 272-4063.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

lvn
Patent Examiner
July 5, 2007

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